

 High-touch surfaces in a patient's room should be disinfected at least _____.

- a. Hourly
- b. Daily
- c. Weekly
- d. Monthly



- High-touch surfaces in a patient's room should be disinfected at least _____.
 - a. Hourly
 - b. Daily
 - c. Weekly
 - d. Monthly

Be sure to follow your facilities policies and procedures for environmental cleaning

 Which of the following are NOT best practices for efficiently cleaning a patient care room?

- a. Work from clean-to-dirty
- b. Work from low-to-high areas
- Change cleaning cloths when going from one area to another
- d. Physically clean surfaces before disinfecting



 Which of the following are <u>NOT</u> best practices for efficiently cleaning a patient care room?

- a. Work from clean-to-dirty
- b. Work from low-to-high areas
 - c. Change cleaning cloths when going from one area to another
 - d. Physically clean surfaces before disinfecting



 If a patient/resident is on Contact Precautions, EVS staff must also don proper PPE when entering the room.

- a. True
- b. False





 If a patient/resident is on Contact Precautions, EVS staff must also don proper PPE when entering the room.

a. True

b. False





 Cotton is more effective than microfiber for cleaning cloths

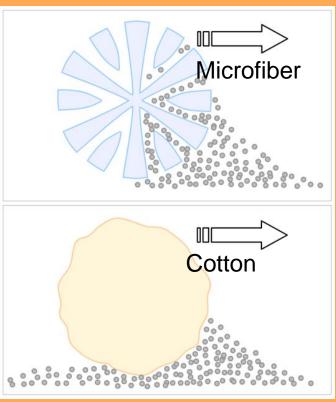
- a. True
- b. False



 Cotton is more effective than microfiber for cleaning cloths

- True

False





 Which label should you read when using or a choosing a disinfectant if you want to know what the product can kill and what is the required wet contact time?

- a. CDC Label
- b. CDPH Label
- c. EPA Label
- d. EOP Label



 Which label should you read when using or a choosing a disinfectant if you want to know what the product can kill and what is the required wet contact time?

- a. CDC Label
- b CDPH Label
- c. EPA Label
- d. EOP Label



- Which of the following is <u>not</u> a moment for hand hygiene?
 - a. Before touching patient
 - b. After touching patient surroundings
 - c. Before clean/aseptic procedures
 - d. After touching patient
 - e. After body fluid exposure risk
 - f. After coming back from a break
 - g. None, they are all important moments for hand hygiene



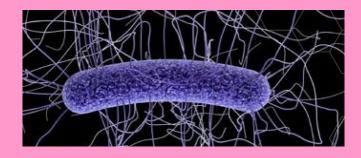
- Which of the following is <u>not</u> a moment for hand hygiene?
 - a. Before touching patient
 - b. After touching patient surroundings
 - c. Before clean/aseptic procedures
 - d. After touching patient
 - e. After body fluid exposure risk
 - f. After coming back from a break
 - g. None, they are all important moments for hand hygiene

 Applying hand sanitizer to hands is effective in killing most pathogens germs except...

- a. C. difficile
- b. CRE Klebsiella pneumonia
- c. Klebsiella pneumonia
- d. Acinetobacter complex



- Applying hand sanitizer to hands is effective in killing most pathogens germs except...
 - a. C. difficile
 - b. CRE Klebsiella pneumonia
 - c. Klebsiella pneumonia
 - d. Acinetobacter complex





When washing hands, the water should be ____(choose all that apply)

- a. Cold
- b. Hot
- c. As hot as you can stand
- d. Warm



When washing hands, the water should be ____(choose all that apply)

- a. Cold
- b. Hot
- c. As hot as you can stand
- d. Warm





- When washing your hands with soap and water, you should scrub for at least ____
 - a. 10 seconds
 - b. 15 seconds
 - c. Until they are clean
 - d. It doesn't matter as long as you use soap



- When washing your hands with soap and water, you should scrub for at least ____
 - a. 10 seconds
 - b. 15 seconds



- c. Until they are clean
- d. It doesn't matter as long as you use soap





 Which areas are most often missed by healthcare providers when using alcoholbased hand sanitizer:

- a. Back of the hands
- b. Thumbs
- c. Fingertips
- d. Between fingers
- e. Wrists



 Which areas are most often missed by healthcare providers when using alcoholbased hand sanitizer:

- a. Back of the hands
- b. Thumbs
- c. Fingertips
- d. Between fingers
- e. Wrists





- You have a new patient with CRE who needs to be on contact precautions, but you don't have a private room available. Which of the following is an example of someone who should <u>NOT</u> be paired with your patient?
 - a. A patient with the same type of CRE as your new patient
 - b. A patient without CRE who has two central lines and an open, draining wound
 - A patient with no indwelling devices who is not very dependent on staff
 - d. All of the above



- You have a new patient with CRE who needs to be on contact precautions, but you don't have a private room available. Which of the following is an example of someone who should <u>NOT</u> be paired with your patient?
 - a. A patient with the same type of CRE as your new patient
 - b. A patient without CRE who has two central lines and an open, draining wound
 - c. A patient with no indwelling devices who is not very dependent on staff
 - d. All of the above



 If there are multiple patients with CRE at your facility, staff caring for patients with CRE should not care for residents who do not have CRE on the same shift when possible.

- a. True
- b. False





 If there are multiple patients with CRE at your facility, staff caring for patients with CRE should not care for residents who do not have CRE on the same shift when possible.

a. True b. False



 When exiting a room on Contact Precautions, you should remove the gown and gloves after exiting the patient's room.

- a. True
- b. False



SEQUENCE FOR REMOVING PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Except for respirator, remove PPE at doorway or in anteroom. Remove respirator after leaving patient room and closing door.

1. GLOVES

- · Outside of gloves is contaminated!
- · Grasp outside of glove with opposite gloved hand;
- Hold removed glove in gloved hand
- Slide fingers of ungloved hand under remaining glove at wrist
- Peel glove off over first glovet
- Discard gloves in waste container



2. GOGGLES OR FACE SHIELD

- Outside of goggles or face shield is contaminated
- To remove, handle by head band or ear pieces
- Place in designated receptacle for reprocessing or in waste container

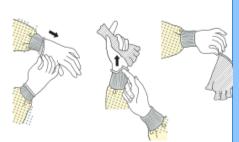
3. GOWN

- Gown front and sleeves are contaminated!
- Unfasten ties
- Pull away from neck and shoulders, touching inside of gown only
- · Turn gown inside out
- Fold or roll into a bundle and discard

4. MASK OR RESPIRATOR

- Front of mask/respirator is contaminated DO NOT TOUCH!
- Grasp bottom, then top ties or elastics and remove
- · Discard in waste container

splashing is likely







Mask/goggles not required for Contact Precautions, unless

PERFORM HAND HYGIENE BETWEEN STEPS IF HANDS BECOME CONTAMINATED AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER REMOVING ALL PPE

When exiting a room on Contact Precautions, you should remove the gown and gloves after exiting the patient's room.

False

Remove PPE in the room at doorway or in anteroom - then perform hand hygiene

- Place the Contact Precaution steps for PPE in the right order (entering then leaving the room):
 - a. Remove gown and gloves
 - b. Perform hand hygiene
 - c. Enter the patient's room
 - d. Perform hand hygiene (#2)
 - e. Don gown and gloves

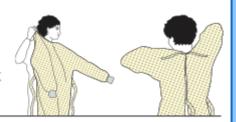


SEQUENCE FOR PUTTING ON PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

The type of PPE used will vary based on the level of precautions required, such as standard and contact, droplet or airborne infection isolation precautions. The procedure for putting on and removing PPE should be tailored to the specific type of PPE.

1. GOWN

- Fully cover torso from neck to knees, arms to end of wrists, and wrap around the back
- · Fasten in back of neck and waist



2. MASK OR RESPIRATOR

- Secure ties or elastic bands at middle of head and neck
- · Fit flexible band to nose bridge
- · Fit snug to face and below chin
- Fit-check respirator

3. GOGGLES OR FACE SHIELD

Place over face and eyes and adjust to fit

Mask/goggles not required for Contact Precautions, unless splashing is likely

4. GLOVES

Extend to cover wrist of isolation gown



USE SAFE WORK PRACTICES TO PROTECT YOURSELF AND LIMIT THE SPREAD OF CONTAMINATION

- · Keep hands away from face
- Limit surfaces touched
- · Change gloves when torn or heavily contaminated
- · Perform hand hygiene



b,e,c,a,d

- a. Remove gown and gloves
- b. Hand hygiene
- c. Enter the patient's room
- d. Hand hygiene(#2)
- e. Don gown and gloves



 If a SNF resident with CRE is on contact precautions and his roommate does <u>not</u> have CRE, HCWs don't need to don PPE if they are just coming in the room to care for the roommate only

- a. True
- b. False



 If a patient with CRE is on contact precautions and his roommate does <u>not</u> have CRE, HCWs do not need to don PPE if they are just coming in the room to care for the roommate

a. True

b. False



 Carbapenemase-producing CRE is more of a priority for infection control than noncarbapenemase producing CRE.

- a. True
- b. False





 Carbapenemase-producing CRE is more of a priority for infection control than noncarbapenemase producing CRE.

a. True

b. False

CP-CRE is believed to be much more transmissible from organism to organism, and patient to patient, than non-CP-CRE

How may CRE be transmitted from patient to patient?

- a. Hands of HCW
- b. Clothes of HCW
- c. Contaminated equipment (e.g. endoscopes),
- d. Environmental source (e.g., sinks, bed railings)
- e. All of the above



 How may CRE be transmitted from patient to patient.

- a. Hands of HCW
- b. Clothes of HCW
- c. Contaminated equipment (e.g. endoscopes),
- d. Environmental source (e.g., sinks, bed railings)
- e. All of the above



 Facilities need to use a bleach-based disinfectant when cleaning the environment of patient with CP-CRE.

- a. True
- b. False



 Facilities need to use a bleach-based disinfectant when cleaning the environment of patient with CP-CRE.

- a. True
- b. False

- **FALSE**, unless otherwise indicated, such as the patient also has a *C. difficile* infection.
- Facilities can use quaternary ammonia or another hospital grade disinfectant. When a patient with CRE is present, facilities should perform daily cleaning that include areas in close proximity to the patient (e.g., bed rails, patient tray) to decrease the burden of organisms.



 Name two factors that increase a patient/resident's risk for becoming infected or colonized with CP-CRE.



 Name two factors that increase a patient's/resident's risk for becoming infected or colonized with CP-CRE.

- Recent history of extensive antimicrobial use
- Recent history of extensive healthcare exposure, in particular at a LTAC hospital
- Healthcare exposures outside the US
- Ventilator-dependent
- Presence of indwelling medical devices (e.g., catheters)

 What is the estimated mortality rate of carbapenemase-producing CRE?

- a. 10-15%
- b. 20-30%
- c. 30-50%
- d. 70%



- What is the estimated mortality rate of carbapenemase-producing CRE?
 - a. 10-15%
 - b. 20-30%
 - c. 30-50%
 - d. 70%

Most literature suggests that patients with infections caused by carbapenemase-producing CRE die between 30-50% of the time.



 To find the Long Beach CRE Report form online, the correct website is:

- a. www.crereporting.com
- b. www.longbeach.carbapenemresistant
- c. www.cre.longbeach.com
- d. www.longbeach.com/cre



 To find the Long Beach CRE Report form online, the correct website is:

- a. www.crereporting.com
- b. www.longbeach.carbapenemresistant
- c. www.cre.longbeach.com
- d. www.longbeach.com/cre



 Who is responsible for reporting CRE in Long Beach if the facility has an off-site laboratory?

- a. The facility
- b. The off-site laboratory
- No one, since they don't have a laboratory on-site
- d. Both the facility and the lab should report



 Who is responsible for reporting CRE in Long Beach if the facility has an off-site laboratory?

a. The facility

- b. The off-site laboratory
- c. No one, since they don't have a laboratory on-site
- d. Both the facility and the lab should report

The facility that obtained the culture is responsible for reporting. In some situations the lab report may be received by the Health Department, but this does not absolve a facility from completing the reporting requirements listed above.



 If a facility uses NHSN to report MDROs, and reports a case of CRE on NHSN for the month of September, they also must fill out a CRE form and fax to the Long Beach Health Department.

- a. True
- b. False



 If a facility uses NHSN to report MDROs, and reports a case of CRE on NHSN for the month of September, they also must fill out a CRE form and fax to the Long Beach Health Department.

a. True

b. False

All Long Beach ACHs are required to use NHSN to submit CRE-positive results. All SNFs that are enrolled in NHSN are also required to submit CRE results via NHSN. If a SNF is not currently enrolled in NHSN, they may fax reports to the Long Beach Health Department at 562.570.4374 and include the laboratory report with susceptibility results and the CRE Case Report Form.

 If a patient is discharged before a facility receives a positive CRE report, the facility is still responsible for reporting the patient to the Long Beach Health Department.

- True
- False



 If a patient is discharged before a facility receives a positive CRE report, the facility is still responsible for reporting the patient to the Long Beach Health Department.

– True

False

The facility that orders and obtains the specimen is responsible for reporting the CRE case, regardless of when susceptibility reports arrive.

 Which is NOT a reason that CRE was made reportable in Long Beach?

- a. Understand the prevalence of CRE in Long Beach
- b. Assist facilities in controlling outbreaks of CRE
- c. Penalize facilities who report CRE cases
- d. Monitor for emerging types of CRE and carbapenemases



 Which is NOT a reason that CRE was made reportable in Long Beach?

- a. Understand the prevalence of CRE in Long Beach
- b. Assist facilities in controlling outbreaks of CRE
- c. Penalize facilities who report CRE cases
- d. Monitor for emerging types of CRE and carbapenemases

Information regarding CRE has not been readily available in Long Beach until it was made reportable. The goals are to track and respond to CRE in order to prevent its spread by monitoring trends, developing guidance and interventions, and identify and respond to outbreaks.

Spell CRE Correctly. (the full words)





Carbapenem-resistant enterobacteriaceae



Thank You For playing

Now don't forget to Wash Your Hands!

